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ABSTRACT

The public's views about behaviors that should be crimes, behaviors that should come under the control of the police, and the public's view of how the police spend their time are examined. A telephone questionnaire survey was conducted with a random sample of 250 persons in San Diego (California). Over 98% of the respondents believed that the seven FBI "index" crimes--robbery, rape, assault, theft, car theft, burglary, and murder--were crimes, and 98% believed that embezzlement and consumer fraud were crimes. Only about 50% thought that victimless crimes and marginal crimes, including vagrancy, public drunkenness, gambling, and smoking marijuana, should be considered crimes. Ninety-eight percent of the respondents believed that the FBI "index" crimes and embezzlement and consumer fraud should involve the police. The percentage dropped to about 60% with respect to victimless crimes. Regarding the public's perception of what the police are doing, results showed that they generally felt the police were protecting them from serious crime. (RM)

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THE PUBLIC'S PERCEPTION OF CRIME AND POLICE ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Researchers have focused on many dimensions of the problems associated with crime. While theoreticians, researchers and philosophers have debated the meaning of this elusive concept, empirical studies examining the public's perception of what should be crime and the appropriate role of the police have been limited.

This survey, utilizing a random sample of 250 respondents, attempts to determine which behaviors the public believes should be crimes, which behaviors should come under the control of the police, and how the police spend their time. The information was gathered through a telephone survey. Originally 600 randomly selected telephone numbers were selected and contacted. The 250 respondents represent those who were appropriate, willing respondents.

The results of the survey suggest that in both area, crime definition and police activity, the public exhibits consensus with respect to the seven FBI Index Crimes and up to 50% variability on consumer issues, social issues in the crime area, and "victimless" crime. We found some of the attitudes were related to several of the traditional sociological predictors.

It is clear that the public does not react to crime from a common value base. While some behaviors elicit consensus, a large number of responses suggest a conflict of values is an important component with

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respect to the criminal justice arena. This finding provides an interesting theoretical basis for examining the treatment of crime and police activity within the political arena. There is an apparent need to examine how, when dissensus is the rule, the conflict is suppressed or resolved.

THE PUBLIC'S PERCEPTION OF CRIME AND POLICE ACTIVITY

Introduction

A recent nationwide poll reported that the public's concern over crime is second only to their concern over the economy. Media coverage has focused on the failure of the criminal justice system to cope with presumably increasing numbers of criminals. During the 1970's, it was reported that violent crime rose 47.3%, and 1980 showed an approximate increase of 10% (Time, 1980). The problem of crime has been written about, discussed, voted on, researched, and dissected from every angle. For example, we see politicians attempting to solve the crime problem, scientists trying to find its causes, and the criminal justice system attempting to control crime.

While criticism has generally focused on the failure of courts and prisons and the juvenile justice system, the police have escaped relatively unscathed. In fact, in some cities, such as Los Angeles, attempts have been made to pass legislation designed to provide special funds for more police in order to fight crime. The public has supported such efforts and generally believes that crime is on the upswing as never before. In California, the recent vote in support of a bond issue for prison construction and the victims bill of rights suggests that people support the building of more prisons and the institution of harsher punishment for law violators, including the death penalty.

Election results show that "law and order" candidates have generally been elected in most cities over more liberal alternatives. Public support for "law and order" policies and politicians has been based on the commonsensical notion that more police and more punishment will reduce

crime. Such understandings are based on images and information disseminated primarily by the media (newspapers, films, television news, television programming), and mediated through public fear of street crime and victimization.

However, research indicates that these images and ideologies are not necessarily accepted nor generated by social scientists. There is, therefore, a contradiction between what the public believes and appears to want and what studies have indicated might explain and have an impact on crime. In addition, the term "crime" is a broad and vague category, evoking different meanings among different persons in different contexts. There has been a small group of politicians, social scientists and criminal justice personnel who have been concerned with the definition of crime and issues related to this definition. Yet, such debates are generally ignored in media descriptions.

This raises the question of why information disseminated through the media is often simplistic and/or incorrect. Further, the question is raised as to why this misinformation is presented in terms of more police and more punishment as the solution to the crime problem.

Of fundamental concern to this paper is the definition and understanding of the meaning of "crime." Related to this issue is concern about the activity of the police in relationship to it. There are conflicts among criminologists regarding the definition of crime (Balkan, et al., 1980; Platt, 1974; Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1970).[1] However, public conceptualizations of crime have remained relatively unstudied by

1. Crime has been defined by some theorists as violations of human rights to food, shelter, meaningful work and human dignity, as well as those acts causing the greatest social harm.

social scientists. Few studies have systematically investigated how the public conceptualizes "crime," but it has been assumed that media images have been internalized, regarding both the definition of crime and the relationship of the police to crime-fighting.

Some studies have surveyed public opinion and asked questions concerning public perceptions of police behavior. However, the questions asked have been oriented primarily toward whether the public feels the police are doing an adequate job, whether police practices are overly brutal or racist, whether the police are well trained, whether they receive community support, and whether the police are adequately paid. What surveys of public opinion have failed to ask are questions concerning public understandings about police work, i.e., the kinds of activities in which the public believes the police are primarily engaged. It is generally believed that the public thinks of police as "crime-fighters," in the style of Kojak or Starsky and Hutch, based on media images about the police. Recent writings about the police, however, indicate that this image of police activity is incorrect (Wilson, 1975:81; Garmire et al., 1972:25; Wilson, 1968:6; Bittner, 1975:42, 1967:700; Banton, 1964:2; Reiss, 1971:100; President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967:20, 91), and that the police spend little of their time in crime control activities. For example, James Q. Wilson writes:

> For some time, persons who run or study police departments have recognized that (the) public conception is misleading. The majority of calls received by most police are for services that have little to do with crime but a great deal to do with medical emergencies, family quarrels, auto accidents, barking dogs, minor traffic violations, and so on. And those calls that do involve serious crimes, such as burglaries, robberies and auto thefts, typically occur after the event has taken place and the trail is cold; the officer who responds can often do little more than fill out a report that will contain few if any leads for further investigation (1975:81).

Even the investigative division of police departments is engaged in little crime-related activity. Most time is spent on routine administrative or clerical work or in attempts to locate and interview victims on cases that experience has shown will never be solved (Greenwood et al., 1977:74).

While criminologists have pointed out the paradox that police work bears little relationship to crime control, it is unclear whether the public has come to share this understanding. It appears that public conceptualizations relate more to the stereotyped, mythological images of police work than to its reality. It is, therefore, vital to examine this contradiction between reality and popular belief, for public support for police programs and increased funding for the police from tax funds in order to "fight crime" is generally based on this misconception.

While the foregoing discussion raises many points of interest for further research, the focus of this paper will be on examining the public's perception of the meaning of "crime." We will also examine what the public perceives to be the appropriate role of the police with respect to crime. Finally, we examine how the public feels about the work of law enforcement and the role of the community and allocation of community resources vis-a-vis crime and law enforcement.

It is hypothesized that most people have internalized the images and messages received from the media (and perhaps from schooling as well) about the nature of crime, as well as the nature of police involvement in crime. However, the socialization process is not a simple one, and while public conceptualizations about crime most likely evidence stereotypical notions about individual "street crime," more subtle influences are also at work. People receive messages about "victimless"

crimes, about the economic, familial and social bases of crime, and about business crime (although much less often and to a lesser degree). In this paper, we will examine these hypotheses and explore the complexities involved.

Methodology and Analysis

A simple random sample of 5,000 telephone numbers from the San Diego published telephone directory was generated. A constant was then added to the suffix of all numbers. Duplicate numbers were eliminated, as were most business numbers. This had the effect of generating a simple random sample, including unlisted and newly listed numbers (Sudman, 1967; Dillman, 1978).

A questionnaire was devised and 15 students were selected to conduct the survey. They were asked to telephone a randomly selected sample of 600 of these numbers[2], and read the items in the questionnaire to those who were willing to respond. A sample of 250 responses was obtained. Questions were asked regarding particular behaviors that might be thought of as "crime," as well as behaviors which do or should involve the police. In addition, questions were asked regarding how community funds should be allocated to "fight crime," and what might be the impact of such funding.

In this paper two fundamental questions have been addressed. First, we attempted to probe what the public perceived as crime. This was done by utilizing 25 statements and requesting the respondent to determine if they believed these were crimes. These 25 statements consisted of

2. Some proportion of the 600 numbers (approximately 25%) still included businesses; these numbers were discarded.

three major categories: the FBI Index Crimes; the "victimless" crimes and other marginal crimes; and crimes involving newly arising social concerns in the areas of human rights violations, discrimination, war, government and corporate crime, and other conduct defined as crime by the "new" criminologists (see Note 1).

Second, we examined public beliefs about which of these 25 behaviors should come within the purview of the police. While viewing behavior as criminal suggests that it should be viewed as a police matter, this may not necessarily be the case. In this instance, we wanted to determine what the public believes should be handled through police action, regardless of whether it is seen as a "crime."

The Definition of Crime

The examination of the public's attitude concerning what constituted criminal activity brought to light a dual phenomenon. As would be expected, we found that over 98% of our respondents believed the seven FBI "index" crimes - robbery, rape, assault, theft, car theft, burglary and murder - were crimes. Further, 98% believed that embezzlement and consumer fraud were crimes (see Table 1).

The second half of this picture is quite different. In the case of victimless crimes and marginal crimes (which included vagrancy, public drunkenness, gambling and smoking marijuana), only between 41% and 58% of our respondents thought these should be crimes (see Table 1). In this general area, prostitution, selling drugs (marijuana and others) and using drugs other than marijuana were considered crimes by approximately 65% of the respondents (see Table 1). The striking finding is the relatively large disagreement about behaviors that are legally defined as criminal.

The statements concerning the newly arising social concerns - war, racism, sexism and CIA activities - also provided surprising results. Approximately 53% of the sample believed these should be considered crimes (see Table 1). Again, we see a divided public. Only this time, we see half of our respondents condemning behavior as criminal when it has not generally been considered in that realm.

The final statements presented were consumer related issues. These included fauly auto production, violating safety standards and using unsafe food additives (corporate crimes). This is an area that traditionally has been peripheral to definitions of criminality. We found that about 84% of our sample (see Table 1) believed this to come under the heading of criminal activity. Apparently the status of these behaviors remains unclear in the public's mind, but it most definitely is considered criminal activity by a large proportion of the public.

The public's definition of crime is not a simple, legal definition. It is apparent that there are some behaviors which virtually everyone agrees should be considered criminal and these are generally legally defined as crimes. It is also apparent that there are behaviors which are legally defined as crimes which a large part of the public feels should not be labeled criminal, and there are behaviors which are not labeled criminal or are labeled crimes but usually are not enforced which a large part of the public feels should be considered criminal.

The agreement among members of the public with regard to the seven index crimes, and the public's disagreement with regard to victimless crimes and other social concerns and human rights violations, indicates that the public has internalized the contradictions of the system itself.

Violations where others are directly injured may be more clearly seen as reprehensible and criminal. Where no direct injury to persons or property has occurred, it is less clear that this is criminal behavior and that punitive consequences are justified. With regard to crimes of the powerful and newly arising social concerns not necessarily considered criminal or criminally enforced, the obvious social harm and personal injury which occur by these actions expose them more readily to condemnation by the public even though their definition as crimes may have been suppressed.

Media presentations about the police which protray them as fighting index crimes are internalized by the public. When the media protrays victimless crimes such images are generally linked in some way to the index crimes. The public recognizes the media'a presentation but does not necessarily accept it with regard to victimless crimes. The consensus with regard to police activity regarding the index crimes is carried over to some extent by association to other kinds of crimes. Although members of the public may not be aware that the media influences their conceptualizations, and may in fact deny such influence, in fact public understanding of the kinds of acts which constitute crimes and the nature of police activity are to a substantial degree the same images presented by the media. Thus, the media has a complex impact on public perceptions.

Crime and Police Activity

When examining the second issue - how the public views what the police should be doing - we utilized the question: "Which of the following do you feel should involve the police and the criminal justice system?" The sample, once again, responded to the 25 statements

categorized above.

These results followed those of the first question. If we look at both frequency and percentage differences between the two questions, there are only three of the 25 instances where there are substantial differences. These involve vagrancy, public drunkenness and gambling. For these behaviors it is clear that although the respondents did not feel they were crimes, they did feel that they should come under the auspices of the police or criminal justice system. Otherwise, the results are virtually the same for both questions (see Table 2).

To further determine the public's view of what the police are doing, we asked them to agree or disagree along a 5-point scale with regard to whether the police protect them from serious crimes. Eighty-four percent fell on the agree side of this scale, with 15% disagreeing (see Table 3). We also asked the respondents if they believed that police made most of their arrests for serious crimes. In this case only 54% agreed they did, while 46% disagreed (see Table 3). When this was followed by asking if more police officers would reduce crime, 84% agreed and 15% disagreed (see Table 3). Also, when asked if it would be safer to walk around the city if there were more police, 75% agreed and 24% disagreed (see Table 3). It appears from this group of questions that approximately 80% feel that the police are effective in the area of serious crime and more police would provide greater safety.

We followed up on the public's perception about police responsibilities by asking them to make some hypothetical judgments concerning funding issues. When asked if city funds given to police should be cut because they had no impact on serious crime, 88% disagreed and only 11%

agreed (see Table 3). In a like manner, when asked if city funds for the police should be cut because the police only arrest for minor offenses, 80% disagreed and 20% agreed (see Table 3). And, further, when asked if police should get more funds even if it means reducing social services, 52% agreed and 48% disagreed (see Table 3). While a large part of the public does not feel funds should be cut for police services, a substantial number (about 50%) feel that social services should not be sacrificed to give police more funds.

In a final examination of these issues, we asked the public if they felt the police should not arrest for minor offenses and if they felt more patrol cars should be dispatched around the city. In the first case, 44% agreed that officers should not arrest for minor offenses and 56% disagreed (see Table 3). In the second case, 84% agreed on having more patrol cars and 16% disagreed (see Table 3). Once again, we see the desire for more police, but with an additional desire that their efforts not be spent on minor offenses.

In sum, it appears that the public would like additional police and they are willing to spend to have this but not at the sacrifice of other services. Further, they feel that police have something to do with serious crime and their safety, and that the police should not be spending their time on minor offenses. These results seem to hold across all questions related to this topic.

It is also apparent in this area as in the area of the public's definition of crime, that there are varying amounts of disagreement. We have seen that in some cases 99% of the respondents agreed on behaviors being crimes. We then moved into areas with far less agreement. This

disagreement is also apparent with respect to the role of police in our society. At best we receive about 80% agreement and we move into issues where the public is evenly split. This certainly has important political and policy ramifications.

The Correlates of Public Attitudes Towards Crime and Police Activity

It is clear that within the area of crime definition and police activity, there is variability in public opinion. In this Section we explore some of the correlates of this variability.[3]

A. The Definition of Crime.

Five variables were analyzed in a correlational analysis with respect to public opinion about the definition of crime and police activity. These variables were: sex, age, education, income, and whether the respondents owned or rented their place of residence. While the results of the correlational analysis do not provide any strikingly high associations, several correlations were statistically significant.[4]

When examining the series of dependent variables relative to the definition of crime, a pattern emerged.[5] Age is significantly negatively

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3. The nature of the data places some restriction on this analysis. First, it must be recalled that there were several crimes and police activities for which there was virtually no variation. These were the questions relating to the FBI Index Crimes. These had to be eliminated from the analysis. This left for analysis the drug questions, the question on war, racism and sexism, and several questions with respect to victimless crimes and social concerns. Of these, only the drug questions showed a pattern of statistically significant correlations. This was true of both the definition of crime and the police activities series of questions.

4. Statistical significance refers to the .05 level of significance unless otherwise noted.

5. Questions 6a through 6z can be found on pages 1-2 of Appendix 1.

correlated with each of the drug-crime statements. Older persons were more likely to view drug offenses as crimes. It is clear that this relationship is consistent and reasonably large (see Table 4). Education and own/rent are also related to the question of drugs. Renters are more likely to not think of drug offenses as crimes. Those with more education are less likely to perceive of drug offenses as crimes. While this pattern is not as strong as with age, the relationships are moderately large and statistically significant.

B. Public Opinion About Police Activity: What Police Should Do.

The examination of the series of dependent variables addressing the public's opinion of what appropriate police activity should be reveals a similar pattern.[6] Age is significantly negatively related to using marijuana, using other drugs, selling marijuana and selling other drugs. Education is significantly related to the same variables, except for selling other drugs. An interesting finding is the consistent relationship between the definition of drug offenses as crime and viewing these drug behaviors as appropriate police activity and the own/rent variable. The data clearly show that those who rent are less likely to view these behaviors as belonging under the jurisdiction of the criminal justice system. Finally, income also shows a moderate negative relationship to three of the drug-using questions (see Table 5).

It is likely that renting vs. owning one's home is indicative of less stability, less community cohesiveness, greater transiency, and less of a vested interest in the status quo, leading to less concern

6. For these dependent variablessee questions 7a through 7x on page 2 of Appendix 1.

with drug-type offenses. Greater education may indicate greater awareness of the contradictions with regard to drug usage in this country; it has been demonstrated in the sociological literature that more education produces more liberal attitudes, and this data suggests that this is still the case.

In sum, the series of 25 variables measuring the public's definition of crime and the series of 25 variables measuring the public's perception of what is appropirate police activity show several moderately statistically significant relationships with the independent variables. The relationships, except for a few low correlations, center on the drug using and selling questions. Age, education and own/rent show the highest relationships with the drug-using variables. Interestingly, sex is virtually unrelated to these questions. Income shows only a moderate relationship in two of the five drug questions.

C. Public Opinion About Police Activity: Police Image and Resource Allocation.

A different pattern emerges from the responses regarding the public's perception of what the police do, their effect, and what should be done with respect to police protection. The series of questions relating to what police do is consistently related to sex, although these relationships are low. Women are more likely to agree that there should be more patrol officers (Q.8c), that police funds should not be cut (Q.8d and 8e), that police officers make most of their arrests for serious crimes (Q.8f), that television gives a good idea of police work and of what criminals are like (Q.8g and 8h). Women are less likely to agree that police should not arrest people for minor public order

offenses (Q.8k). (See Table 6).

Age and education also show low relationships with several of these variables. These relationships are scattered and do not suggest a pattern. The exception to this may be that of the older person who believes that police do arrest for serious crimes and that they should arrest for minor public order offenses. These persons also feel that there should be more police officers. This suggests a concern with personal safety, and appears to represent the law and order pattern seen in the earlier analysis. Education also is apparently not related to this series of variables, with one exception. There is a moderate relationship between education and the two variables concerning watching television. The higher one's education, the more likely one is to disagree that television gives an accurate picture of police or criminals (see Table 6).[7]

D. Public's Perception of Police Image, Resource Allocations and Accuracy of Media Portrayals: Towards Conceptualization.

Having found that the public has differing conceptualizations of the definition of crime and police activity, we attempted to examine their conceptualization of police activity and related issues. The series of eleven questions (see Appendix 1, page 3, Questions 8a through 8k) which addressed these issues were examined to determine if three distinct conceptual areas that were hypthesized to be underlying the questions in fact existed. In order to test this hypthesis, a factor analysis was performed.[8]

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7. Questions 8a through 8k can be found on page 3 of Appendix 1.

8. We used an Alpha analysis with oblique rotation. This analysis allows for the fact that we used only a sampling of items and that our factors can be expected to be correlated. See Nie et al., 1975:468-513 for a discussion of the technical aspects of this technique.

The results of this analysis suggest that there is an underlying conceptualization. Three factors were extracted (see Table 7). The first factor, police image, consisted of questions 8a, 8d, 8e, 8f, 8i and 8j. These questions, in part or in whole, relate to whether the public sees the police involved with and/or successful in combating serious crime. The third factor, which was highly correlated to Factor 1 (see Table 8), consisted of questions 8b, 8c, 8d and 8k. Each of these questions deals either directly or indirectly with allocation of resources for police services. Finally, Factor 2 consists of only two questions, 8g and 8h. These questions attempt to determine the public's view of the validity of television presentations of police and criminals. Interestingly, this factor is uncorrelated with either Factor 1 or Factor 3.

In sum, Table 7 depicts the factor pattern for questions 8a through 8k. The Table includes the direct contribution a factor makes to each of the questions. It is clear that when one conceptualizes the public's response to these questions on the three dimensions of police image, resource allocation and television portrayal of criminal justice, much of the common variance on the individual questions can be explained.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have examined a wide variety of questions that attempt to determine what the public defines as crime, what the police should be doing, what the police are doing, and what funds should be allocated for police activity. There have been several striking findings.

First, the consensus that is portrayed in the mass media and by public officials is very limited. We found that, with respect to the FBI Index Crimes, 98% agreed these were crimes. On the other hand, agreement regarding the victimless crimes fell to about 50%.

There were marginal or non-crimes that also reflected a discensus. The areas of discrimination and war are two such cases. Once again, the public appears to be evenly split on whether these should be considered crimes. While the consumer issues are often not thought of as crimes, we found that approximately 80% of our sample categorized those behaviors as criminal. It is clear that there is wide public disagreement about what should be considered crime, and it is also clear that this disagreement is seldom addressed publicly.

Second, we found that there was a slight disagreement between the public's perception of crime and what it thought should come under the purview of the police. In this case vagrancy, public drunkenness and gambling were considered appropriate targets for police activity by approximately 12% more persons than believed they were crimes. This difference probably reflects the fact that the behaviors are presently illegal. Nonetheless, the same wide range of opinion that was demonstrated with respect to the definition of crime held with respect to what the police should be doing. That is, 98% believe the police should be involved in the FBI Index Crimes, and this percentage drops to about 60% with respect to victimless crimes. As in the earlier results, it was surprising to see that some 50% of the public felt that war, racism and sexism should be a concern of the police.

Third, when we examined the public's perception of what the police are doing, we found that they generally felt that police were protecting

them from serious crime, although half of our sample did not believe that police made most of their arrests for serious crimes. The public also generally agreed that more police would produce a safer city. While it is clear that a large part of the public has a misconception concerning what police actually do, i.e., arrest for serious crimes, it is also apparent that about three-fourths of the public believes police are important in making our city safer.

When we attempted to find how their beliefs coincided with their willingness to part with their money, once again there was approximately a 75-25 split. Generally, the public felt that police funds should not be cut. On the other hand, if more funds were to be provided to the police at the expense of other services, only 52% would agree.

To further explore the dimensions that may exist as conceptual arenas in the public's mind, we did a factor analysis of eleven questions that measured public attitudes about police. We found, with respect to our set of questions, three distinct areas emerge. These were a police image factor, a resource allocation factor and a media portrayal factor. It is important to note that the image of police activity and its success is related to the resource allocation factor. And it is also noteworthy that this image is what the media presents to the public. Yet the public does not see the media presentation as accurate, and the media factor is unrelated to the other two factors. The impact of television portrayals is apparently subtle or unconscious.

This factor analysis suggests that there is a relationship between the public's image of police and the resource allocation they deem

desirable, and other research suggests that this image is manipulated by the mass media. The factor analysis further suggests the public may be unaware of the effect of the mass media.

The public is not a unified entity. It is only on a small proportion of police activity that we get almost unanimous agreement. In areas where a great deal of police time is spent, we are facing an evenly divided public. In other areas there are a substantial number of dissenters. Serious questions arise when a substantial proportion of the population disagrees with law enforcement policy. It is essential to explore these areas if we are to have an effective criminal justice system.

TABLE 1

PUBLIC'S DEFINITION OF CRIME

STATEMENTS	DEFINED AS CRIME	
	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY
1. Embezzlement	97.5	235
2. Robbery	99.6	249
3. rape	99.2	246
4. Assault	98.8	247
5. Car Theft	99.2	245
6. Consumer Fraud	97.9	230
7. Burglary	99.2	248
8. Murder	97.6	243
9. Theft	99.6	245
10. Vagrancy	48.0	120
11. Public Drunkenness	58.4	132
12. Gambling	40.8	97
13. Using Marijuana	45.5	107
14. Prostitution	62.5	145
15. Using Other Drugs	65.0	152
16. Selling Marijuana	68.6	166
17. Selling Other Drugs	84.5	198
18. War	60.8	127
19. Racism	51.0	107
20. Sexism	51.2	106
21. CIA Activities (Chile)	47.3	70
22. Faulty Auto Production	81.8	184
23. Violating Safety Standards	87.3	199
24. Unsafe Food Additives	80.6	179
25. Hiring Illegal Aliens	74.0	174

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF THE PUBLIC'S DEFINITION OF CRIME AND PROPER ROLE OF POLICE INVOLVEMENT

STATEMENTS	FREQUENCY		PERCENTAGE	
	DEFINED AS CRIME	POLICE SHOULD BE INVOLVED	DEFINED AS CRIME	POLICE SH BE INVOLV
1. Embezzlement	235	222	97.5	94.5
2. Robbery	249	246	99.6	100
3. Rape	246	241	99.2	98.8
4. Assault	247	243	98.8	97.2
5. Car Theft	245	239	99.2	98.0
6. Consumer Fraud	230	210	97.9	89.7
7. Burglary	248	240	99.2	97.6
8. Murder	243	236	97.6	95.9
9. Theft	245	238	99.6	97.9
10. Vagrancy	120	142	48.0	62.0
11. Public Drunkenness	132	155	58.4	66.2
12. Gambling	97	130	40.8	54.9
13. Using Marijuana	107	122	45.5	52.1
14. Prostitution	145	151	62.5	64.3
15. Using Other Drugs	152	161	65.0	67.9
16. Selling Marijuana	166	170	68.6	70.5
17. Selling Other Drugs	198	191	84.5	80.3
18. War	127	110	60.8	50.7
19. Racism	107	113	51.0	51.4
20. Sexism	106	105	51.2	49.1
21. CIA Activities (Chile)	70	91	47.3	51.7
22. Faulty Auto Production	184	174	81.8	77.7
23. Violating Safety Standards	199	197	87.3	87.2
24. Unsafe Food Additives	179	174	80.6	75.7
25. Hiring Illegal Aliens	174	172	74.0	73.8

TABLE 3

PUBLIC OPINION ON RESOURCE ALLOCATION, POLICE IMAGE AND TELEVISION PORTRAYAL OF CJA*

		SA	A	D	SD	DK/NA
Q.8a.	Police protect from serious crime	14.4 (36)	68.0 (170)	13.6 (34)	1.6 (4)	2.4 (6)
Q.8b.	Walk safely if more police	16.8 (42)	53.2 (133)	21.2 (53)	1.6 (4)	7.2 (18)
Q.8c.	Should have more police on patrol	17.2 (43)	60.8 (152)	14.4 (36)	0.4 (1)	7.2 (18)
Q.8d.	Cut city funds to police because no impact on serious crime	1.2 (3)	9.2 (23)	54.4 (136)	27.6 (69)	7.6 (19)
Q.8e.	Cut city funds to police because they arrest for minor offenses	2.4 (6)	15.6 (39)	58.4 (146)	15.2 (38)	8.4 (21)
Q.8f.	Police make most arrests for serious crimes	2.8 (7)	42.8 (107)	33.2 (83)	5.6 (14)	15.6 (39)
Q.8g.	Television portrays police accurately		15.6 (39)	42.4 (106)	36.8 (92)	5.2 (13)
Q.8h.	Television portrays criminals accurately	1.2 (3)	21.6 (54)	39.2 (98)	31.2 (78)	6.8 (17)
Q.8i.	Police presence does not have strong impact on crime rate	4.4 (11)	21.6 (54)	44.0 (110)	9.2 (23)	20.8 (52)
Q.8j.	Police should not arrest for minor public order offenses	4.0 (10)	34.8 (87)	41.6 (104)	7.2 (18)	12.4 (31)
Q.8k.	Police should get more tax money even if social services have to be reduced	3.2 (8)	38.4 (96)	32.8 (82)	5.2 (13)	20.4 (51)

*See Appendix 1, Page 3, for Questions 8a through 8k.

TABLE 4

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VARIABLE AND PUBLIC'S DEFINITION OF CRIME

	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	OWN/RENT	SEX
1. Robbery	-0.0769 (241) P=0.117	-0.1426 (244) P=0.013	99.0000 (158) P=*****	-0.0637 (244) P=0.161	-0.0699 (246) P=0.137
2. Rape	0.1015 (239) P=0.059	-0.0133 (242) P=0.419	-0.0655 (157) P=0.208	0.0706 (242) P=0.137	-0.0082 (244) P=0.449
3. Assault	-0.0489 (241) P=0.225	0.0079 (244) P=0.451	0.0667 (158) P=0.203	-0.0902 (244) P=0.080	-0.0990 (246) P=0.061
4. Vagrancy	0.0112 (212) P=0.436	-0.0127 (214) P=0.427	0.0893 (143) P=0.144	-0.0772 (215) P=0.130	0.0376 (216) P=0.291
5. Car Theft	0.1125 (238) P=0.042	-0.0872 (241) P=0.089	-0.1077 (158) P=0.089	-0.0638 (241) P=0.162	0.0594 (243) P=0.178
6. Consumer Fraud	-0.0486 (227) P=0.233	-0.0169 (229) P=0.400	0.0166 (152) P=0.420	0.0634 (230) P=0.168	-0.0408 (231) P=0.269
7. Burglary	-0.0432 (241) P=0.252	0.0079 (244) P=0.451	-0.0430 (158) P=0.296	-0.0099 (244) P=0.439	-0.0081 (246) P=0.450
8. Public Drunkenness	-0.1811 (219) P=0.004	0.1601 (222) P=0.008	-0.1301 (142) P=0.061	0.0636 (220) P=0.174	-0.1573 (222) P=0.010

TABLE 4 (continued)

	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	OWN/RENT	SEX
9. Murder	-0.0738 (240) P=0.127	-0.0345 (243) P=0.296	-0.0400 (158) P=0.309	-0.0179 (243) P=0.390	-0.0136 (245) P=0.416
10. War	-0.0199 (203) P=0.389	0.0797 (205) P=0.128	0.1341 (130) P=0.064	0.0408 (204) P=0.281	-0.0386 (205) P=0.291
11. Racism	0.0272 (202) P=0.351	0.0218 (205) P=0.378	0.1308 (133) P=0.067	-0.0629 (206) P=0.184	0.0367 (207) P=0.300
12. Sexism	-0.1344 (200) P=0.029	0.1005 (202) P=0.077	0.1938 (129) P=0.014	0.0360 (203) P=0.305	-0.0464 (204) P=0.255
13. CIA Activities in Chile	-0.1301 (144) P=0.060	0.1303 (145) P=0.059	0.0160 (102) P=0.437	-0.0306 (146) P=0.357	-0.0297 (146) P=0.361
14. Embezzlement	-0.0995 (233 P=0.065	-0.0537 (236) P=0.206	-0.0624 (156) P=0.220	0.0768 (236) P=0.120	-0.1226 (238) P=0.029
15. Theft	-0.0694 (238) P=0.143	-0.0557 (241) P=0.195	-0.0514 (158) P=0.261	0.0497 (241) P=0.221	-0.0701 (243) P=0.138
16. Gambling	0.0033 (231) P=0.480	0.0791 (233) P=0.115	0.0662 (152) P=0.209	-0.0890 (233) P=0.088	-0.1347 (235) P=0.020
17. Faulty Auto Production	-0.0457 (219) P=0.251	0.1179 (219) P=0.041	0.0558 (144) P=0.253	0.0341 (221) P=0.307	-0.1645 (222) P=0.007

TABLE 4 (continued)

	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	OWN/RENT	SEX
18. Prostitution	-0.0953 (227) P=0.076	0.0697 (229) P=0.147	0.0228 (148) P=0.392	-0.0378 (228) P=0.285	-0.0562 (230) P=0.198
19. Using Marijuana	-0.3389 (229) P=0.000	0.2290 (231) P=0.000	-0.0164 (149) P=0.421	0.1769 (231) P=0.004	-0.0809 (233) P=0.109
20. Using Other Drugs	-0.2880 (227)	0.1389 (229)	-0.1275 (147)	0.1744 (230)	-0.1132 (232)
21. Selling Marijuana	-0.3781 (235) P=0.000	0.1671 (237) P=0.005	-0.1425 (155) P=0.039	0.1855 (237) P=0.002	-0.0020 (239) P=0.488
22. Selling Other Drugs	-0.2682 (231) P=0.000	0.0443 (233) P=0.250	-0.2192 (149) P=0.004	0.1986 (232) P=0.001	-0.0192 (234) P=0.385
23. Violating Safety Standards	-0.0141 (221) P=0.417	0.0522 (223) P=0.219	0.0566 (148) P=0.247	-0.0177 (224) P=0.396	-0.0832 (226) P=0.106
24. Unsafe Food Additives	-0.0060 (218) P=0.465	0.0573 (219) P=0.199	-0.0418 (139) P=0.313	-0.0053 (218) P=0.469	-0.1331 (219) P=0.025
25. Hiring Illegal Aliens	0.0418 (228) P=0.265	0.0592 (213) P=0.185	-0.0027 (148) P=0.487	0.0334 (230) P=-.307	-0.1056 (232) P=0.160

TABLE 5

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF PROPER INVOLVEMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	OWN/RENT	SEX
1. Robbery	99.0000 (238) P=•••••	99.0000 (241) P=•••••	99.0000 (157) P=•••••	99.0000 (241) P=•••••	99.0000 (243) P=•••••
2. Rape	0.0883 (236) P=0.088	0.0267 (239) P=0.340	-0.0724 (156) P=0.185	0.0194 (239) P=0.382	-0.0484 (241) P=0.227
3. Assault	-0.0693 (236) P=0.144	-0.0553 (239) P=0.197	0.0916 (156) P=0.128	-0.0657 (239) P=0.156	-0.0716 (241) P=0.134
4. Vagrancy	-0.0581 (223) P=0.194	0.0143 (224) P=0.416	-0.0407 (151) P=0.310	-0.0379 (225) P=0.286	0.0045 (226) P=0.473
5. Car Theft	0.0958 (236) P=0.071	-0.0575 (239) P=0.188	-0.1079 (156) P=0.090	-0.0425 (239) P=0.256	0.079 (241) P=0.123
6. Consumer Fraud	-0.1430 (227) P=0.260	0.0872 (229) P=0.094	-0.0089 (150) P=0.457	0.0395 (229) P=0.276	-0.0449 (231) P=0.249
7. Burglary	0.0051 (238) P=0.469	-0.0603 (241) P=0.176	-0.0770 (157) P=0.169	0.0748 (241) P=0.124	-0.0151 (243) P=0.407
8. Public Drunkenness	-0.1603 (228) P=0.008	0.0423 (229) P=0.262	-0.0564 (150) P=0.247	0.0317 (229) P=0.317	-0.1634 (231) P=0.006

TABLE 5 (continued)

	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	OWN/RENT	SEX
9. Murder	-0.1270 (238) P=0.025	0.1039 (241) P=0.054	-0.0774 (157) P=0.168	0.0852 (241) P=0.094	-0.0197 (243) P=0.380
10. War	-0.1269 (213) P=0.032	0.0955 (214) P=0.182	0.1301 (139) P=0.163	0.0938 (214) P=0.186	-0.0692 (215) P=0.156
11. Racism	-0.0681 (214) P=0.161	0.0450 (216) P=0.255	0.0542 (141) P=0.262	0.0022 (217) P=0.487	0.0024 (218) P=0.486
12. Sexism	-0.1760 (209) P=0.005	0.1720 (210) P=0.006	0.0584 (135) P=0.251	0.1027 (211) P=0.069	-0.1048 (212) P=0.164
13. CIA Activities in Chile	0.0119 (172) P=0.438	0.1398 (174) P=0.033	0.0964 (118) P=0.150	-0.1482 (174) P=0.025	-0.0627 (175) P=0.205
14. Embezzlement	-0.0951 (227) P=0.077	-0.0541 (230) P=0.207	0.1390 (154) P=0.043	0.0536 (230) P=0.209	-0.0378 (232) P=0.284
15. Theft	-0.0591 (235) P=0.184	0.0097 (238) P=0.441	-0.0485 (156) P=0.272	-0.0950 (238) P=0.072	-0.0415 (240) P=0.261
16. Gambling	-0.0630 (229) P=0.171	0.0832 (232) P=0.103	0.0642 (149) P=0.218	0.0013 (233) P=0.492	-0.0377 (235) P=0.283
17. Faulty Auto Production	-0.0550 (219) P=0.209	-.0518 (220) P=0.222	0.1101 (147) P=0.092	-0.0141 (221) P=0.418	-0.1471 (222) P=0.014

TABLE 5 (continued)

	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	OWN/RENT	SEX
18. Prostitution	-0.1021 (228) P=0.062	0.1008 (231) P=0.063	-0.1243 (151) P=0.384	0.0529 (231) P=0.212	-0.0859 (233) P=0.096
19. Using Marijuana	-0.3493 (226) P=0.000	0.2325 (228) P=0.000	-0.0832 (147) P=0.158	0.2100 (228) P=0.001	-0.1091 (230) P=0.049
20. Using Other Druge	-0.3340 (230) P=0.000	0.1010 (232) P=0.062	-0.1761 (151) P=0.015	0.2508 (232) P=0.000	-0.0800 (234) P=0.111
21. Selling Marijuana	-0.3481 (234) P=0.000	0.1379 (236) P=0.017	-0.2173 (153) P=0.003	0.2291 (236) P=0.000	0.0273 (238) P=0.338
22. Selling Other Druge	-0.3412 (231) P=0.000	0.0143 (233) P=0.414	-0.2579 (150) P=0.001	0.2243 (233) P=0.000	0.0214 (235) P=0.372
23. Violating Safety Standards	-0.0120 (218) P=0.430	0.0555 (221) P=0.206	0.2287 (144) P=0.003	-0.0465 (222) P=0.246	-0.1619 (224) P=0.008
24. Unsafe Food Additives	-0.0194 (224) P=0.386	0.0423 (226) P=0.263	0.0416 (147) P=0.309	0.0037 (225) P=0.478	-0.1248 (227) P=0.030
25. Hiring of Illegal Aliens	0.0835 (226) P=0.106	0.0096 (229) P=0.443	0.0480 (148) P=0.281	-0.0298 (228) P=0.327	-0.0571 (230) P=0.194

TABLE 6

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE IMAGE, RESOURCE ALLOCATION, AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES *

		AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	OWN/RENT	SEX
Q.8a.	Police protect from serious crime	-0.0828 (239) P=0.101	0.0270 (240) P=0.339	-0.0850 (156) P=0.146	0.0637 (240) P=0.163	-0.0098 (241) P=0.440
Q.8b.	Walk safely if more police	-0.0435 (227) P=0.257	0.0489 (228) P=0.231	0.0495 (144) P=0.278	0.0641 (228) P=0.168	-0.0965 (229) P=0.073
Q.8c.	Should have more police on patrol	-0.1188 (226) P=0.037	-0.0001 (227) P=0.499	-0.1225 (146) P=0.070	0.1093 (227) P=0.050	-0.1277 (229) P=0.027
Q.8d.	Cut City Funds to police because no impact on serious crime	0.0346 (226) P=0.302	0.0622 (226) P=0.176	0.0978 (149) P=0.118	-0.0069 (227) P=0.459	0.1159 (228) P=0.040
Q8e.	Cut City funds to police because they arrest for minor offenses	0.0790 (224) P=0.120	0.1140 (225) P=0.044	0.1131 (148) P=0.086	-0.0543 (227) P=0.208	0.1709 (227) P=0.005
Q.8f.	Police make most arrests for serious crimes	-0.1728 (205) P=0.007	0.0327 (207) P=0.320	-0.0612 (141) P=0.235	0.1254 (207) P=0.036	-0.1142 (208) P=0.050
Q.8g.	Television portrays police accurately	-0.1369 (230) P=0.019	0.2841 (323) P=0.000	0.1091 (180) P=0.092	0.0431 (233) P=0.256	-0.1355 (235) P=0.019

* See Appendix 1, Page 3, for Questions 8a through 8k.

TABLE 6 (continued)

	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	OWN/RENT	SEX
Q.8h. Television portrays criminals accurately	-0.0787 (226) P=0.119	0.2457 (228) P=0.000	0.0715 (146) P=0.196	0.0700 (229) P=0.146	-0.1091 (231) P=0.049
Q.8i. Police presence does not have strong impact on crime rate	0.0267 (193) P=0.356	0.0543 (195) P=0.225	0.1022 (137) P=0.117	-0.0363 (198) P=0.306	0.0391 (198) P=0.292
Q.8j. Police should not arrest for minor public order offenses	0.1294 (214) P=0.029	-0.1017 (215) P=0.069	0.1276 (141) P=0.066	-0.0976 (214) P=0.078	0.1215 (216) P=0.037
Q.8k. Police should get more tax money even if social services have to be reduced	-0.0454 (194) P=0.265	0.0368 (196) P=0.304	0.0316 (126) P=0.363	0.0646 (196) P=0.184	-0.0936 (197) P=0.095

TABLE 7

POLICE RELATED ACTIVITY - FACTOR PATTERN*

		FACTOR 1 Police Image	FACTOR 2 Accuracy of Media Portrayal	FACTOR 3 Resource Allocation
Q.8a.	Police protect from serious crime	-0.49026	-0.10944	0.12188
Q.8b.	Walk safely if more police	-0.04303	-0.03619	0.64468
Q.8c.	Should have more police on patrol	0.12430	-0.03900	0.91446
Q.8d.	Cut city funds to police because no impact on serious crime	0.36468	0.15501	-0.50830
Q.8e.	Cut city funds to police because they arrest for minor offenses	0.68609	0.03864	-0.02157
Q.8f.	Police make most arrests for serious crimes	-0.38423	0.15043	-0.03540
Q.8g.	Television portrays police accurately	-0.12641	0.72328	-0.06183
Q.8h.	Television portrays criminals accurately	0.15742	0.72614	0.04771
Q.8i.	Police presence does not have strong impact on crime rate	0.50622	-0.08434	-0.10231
Q.8j.	Police should not arrest for minor public order offenses	0.53995	0.09257	0.06768
Q.8k.	Police should get more tax money even if social services have to be reduced	-0.05696	0.18526	0.29014

*See Appendix 1, Page 3, for Questions 8a through 8k.

TABLE 8

FACTOR CORRELATIONS

	FACTOR 1 Police Image	FACTOR 2 Accuracy of Media Portrayal	FACTOR 3 Resource Allocation
Factor 1 - Police Image	1.00000	-0.02464	-0.36391
Factor 2 - Accuracy of Media Portrayal	-0.02464	1.00000	0.03965
Factor 3 - Resource Allocation	-0.36391	0.03965	1.00000

FOR OFFICE USE

32.

1:1-3 ID#_____

1:4 DECK# 1

Hello, I am _____, a student at San Diego State University. We are conducting a scientific survey about peoples' views about some important issues. I'd like to speak to the (MAN/WOMAN) of the house. (MAN, IF EVEN, WOMAN IF ODD, LAST DIGIT OF TELEPHONE NUMBER.)

RECORD TIME BEGUN:_____

Of course, your cooperation is voluntary.

1:5-6 Q.1. First of all, about how many years have you lived in the San Diego area? _____

1:7 Q.2. How would you rate police protection in your neighborhood: excellent, good, fair, or poor?

1. EXCELLENT	2. GOOD	3. FAIR	4. POOR	9. DK/NA

1:8-9 Q.3. What do you feel is the major problem confronting the police in dealing with crime?

_____

_____

1:10-11 Q.4. For what crimes do you feel most police arrests are made?

_____

_____

1:12-13 Q.5. What kinds of crimes could be reduced by having more police officers?

_____

_____

Q.6. Which of the following do you think of as "crimes"? (CIRCLE APPROPRIATE RESPONSE)

			YES	NO	DK/NA
1:14	a.	robbery	1	2	9
1:15	b.	rape	1	2	9
1:16	c.	assault	1	2	9
1:17	d.	vagrancy	1	2	9
1:18	e.	car theft	1	2	9
1:19	f.	consumer fraud	1	2	9
1:20	g.	burglary	1	2	9
1:21	h.	public drunkenness	1	2	9
1:22	i.	murder	1	2	9
1:23	j.	war	1	2	9
1:24	k.	racism	1	2	9
1:25	l.	sexism	1	2	9
1:26	m.	CIA activities in Chile	1	2	9

			YES	NO	DK/NA
1:27	n.	embezzlement	1	2	9
1:28	o.	theft	1	2	9
1:29	p.	gambling	1	2	9
1:30	q.	faulty auto production	1	2	9
1:31	r.	prostitution	1	2	9
1:32	s.	using marijuana	1	2	9
1:33	t.	using other drugs	1	2	9
1:34	u.	selling marijuana	1	2	9
1:35	v.	selling other drugs	1	2	9
1:36	w.	violating safety standards in factories and mines	1	2	9
1:37	x.	unsafe food additives	1	2	9
1:38	y.	hiring of illegal aliens	1	2	9

Q.7. Which of the following do you feel should involve the police and the criminal justice system?

			YES	NO	DK/NA
1:39	a.	robbery	1	2	9
1:40	b.	rape	1	2	9
1:41	c.	assault	1	2	9
1:42	d.	vagrancy	1	2	9
1:43	e.	car theft	1	2	9
1:44	f.	consumer fraud	1	2	9
1:45	g.	burglary	1	2	9
1:46	h.	public drunkenness	1	2	9
1:47	i.	murder	1	2	9
1:48	j.	war	1	2	9
1:49	k.	racism	1	2	9
1:50	l.	sexism	1	2	9
1:51	m.	CIA activities in Chile	1	2	9
1:52	n.	embezzlement	1	2	9
1:53	o.	theft	1	2	9
1:54	p.	gambling	1	2	9
1:55	q.	faulty auto production	1	2	9
1:56	r.	prostitution	1	2	9
1:57	s.	using marijuana	1	2	9
1:58	t.	using other drugs	1	2	9
1:59	u.	selling marijuana	1	2	9
1:60	v.	selling other drugs	1	2	9
1:61	w.	violating safety standards in factories and mines	1	2	9
1:62	x.	unsafe food additives	1	2	9
1:63	y.	hiring of illegal aliens	1	2	9

Q.8. For each of the following statements just tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

			SA	A	D	SD	DK/NA
1:64	a.	Police protect people from serious crimes such as burglary, robbery and theft.	1	2	3	4	9
1:65	b.	I could walk around the city more safely if there were more police officers.	1	2	3	4	9
1:66	c.	More police officers in patrol cars should be placed around the city.	1	2	3	4	9
1:67	d.	We should cut the amount of city funds given to the police because they do not have an impact on serious crime.	1	2	3	4	9
1:68	e.	We should cut the amount of city funds given to the police because they primarily arrest people for minor public order offenses, such as gambling, disorderly conduct or vagrancy.	1	2	3	4	9
1:69	f.	Police officers make most of their arrests for serious crimes such as burglary, robbery and car theft.	1	2	3	4	9
1:70	g.	Watching television, one can get a good idea of what police work is generally like.	1	2	3	4	9
1:71	h.	Watching television, one can get a good idea of what criminals are like.	1	2	3	4	9
1:72	i.	The presence of police officers has not been shown to have a strong impact on reducing the crime rate.	1	2	3	4	9
1:73	j.	Police officers should not arrest people for minor public order offenses such as gambling, disorderly conduct or vagrancy.	1	2	3	4	9
1:74	k.	The police should be allotted more public tax funds even if other social services have to be reduced.	1	2	3	4	9

We are also interested in the extent that people in San Diego use mass media.

1:75 Q.9. How often do you watch television?

1. NOT AT ALL | 2. LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK | 3. ONCE A WEEK
4. SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK | 5. EVERY DAY | 9. DK/NA

1:76 Q.10. Which newspaper do you read most regularly?

1. UNION | 5. OTHER SAN DIEGO PAPERS
2. TRIBUNE | 6. LOS ANGELES PAPERS
3. TRANSCRIPT | 7. OTHER PAPERS
4. COMMUNITY PAPERS | 8. COMBINATIONS | 9. DK/NA

Now, I'd like to ask a few questions about yourself.

1:77-78 Q.11. First of all, what is your age? _____

1:79-80 Q.12. What is the highest grade in school that you completed?

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+

2:5 Q.13. What is your marital status?

1. SINGLE | 2. MARRIED | 3. DIVORCED/SEPARATED | 4. WIDOWED
5. OTHER | 9. DK/NA

2:6 Q.14. About what do you think your total income will be this year for yourself and your immediate family?

01 NONE OR LT $2000
02 $2000 - 3999
03 $4000 - 5999
04 $6000 - 7999
05 $8000 - 9999
06 $10000 - 11999
07 $12000 - 13999
08 $14000 - 15999
09 $16000 - 17999
10 $18000 - 19999
11 $20000 - 21999
12 $22000 - 23999
13 $24000 - 25999
14 $26000 - 27999
15 $28000 - 29999
16 $30000 - 31999
17 $32000 - 33999
18 $34000 - 35999
19 $36000 - 37999
20 $38000 - 39999
21 $40000 or more
99 DK/NA

2:7 Q.15. What is the main occupation of the head of your household? _____

(GET FULL DESCRIPTION)

ALSO CODE AS:

0. NOT IN LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYED (WHETHER SEEKING WORK OR NOT)
1. PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, PROPRIETORS
2. CLERICAL, SALES WORKERS, AND OTHER WHITE COLLAR
3. CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, OTHER SKILLED WORKERS, BLUE COLLAR
4. UNSKILLED WORKERS, OPERATIVES, SERVICE WORKERS, HOUSEHOLD
5. FARM WORKERS, FARMERS
6. STUDENTS
7. HOUSEWIVES
8. RETIRED
9. DK/NA

2:8 Q.16. Do you own your present residence or are you renting?

1. OWN 2. RENT 3. OTHER 9. DK/NA

2:9 Q.17. Do you think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?

1. REPUBLICAN 2. DEMOCRAT 3. INDEPENDENT 4. OTHER

5. NONE 9. DK/NA

2:10 Q.18. What is your race or ethnicity?

1. WHITE 2. BLACK 3. CHICANO (MEXICAN-AMERICAN)

4. ORIENTAL 5. OTHER 9. DK/NA

Thank you very much for your help in this project. TERMINATE HERE.

2:11 Sex: 1. MALE 2. FEMALE

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